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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security

Data for December 1991

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor

James A. Davenport, Commissioner

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THE UNEMPLOYED: WHO THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE COUNTED

As 1991 came to a close, 8.9 million persons were unemployed in the United States, 2.1 million more than July 1990 when the current recession began. The unemployment rate (the proportion of the labor force accounted for by unemployed persons) was 7.1 percent in December 1991, 1.7 percentage points higher than in July 1990.

How are the unemployed counted?

The unemployment data published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are obtained through a very large survey of households. The survey, known as the Current Population Survey (CPS), samples about 60,000 households each month and is conducted for BLS by the Bureau of the Census. In this survey, the unemployed are identified through a series of questions focusing strictly on work and job search activities. There is not a single question on the receipt of (or application for) jobless benefits. In fact, the number of persons determined to be unemployed through this survey is much greater than the number of unemployed insurance claimants, which is obtained through administrative counts. During 1991, the survey found two and a half times as many persons to be unemployed as were claiming jobless benefits.

To be classified as unemployed in the survey, a person must, specifically (1) not have worked in the reference week for the survey; (2) have actively sought work sometime during the four weeks preceding the survey; and (3) be currently available to take a suitable job. Persons who meet these criteria (as well as those who, though not looking for work, are either on temporary layoff or have a new job to which they are supposed to report in the very near future) are counted as unemployed whether or not they are collecting (or have applied for) jobless benefits. Thus, the fact that a person may have exhausted his or her jobless benefits is immaterial in the classification of a person as unemployed.

Who are the unemployed-and how did they become jobless?

Of the 8.9 million persons identified as unemployed through the CPS in December 1991, 4.3 million were men 20 years of age and over; 3.3 million were women in the same age group; and 1.3 million were teenagers. Minority groups accounted for large shares of the unemployed; 1.7 million were black, and 1.0 million were of Hispanic origin. (See Table 1.)

Compared with the pattern of increases in unemployment during previous downturns, the rise in this recession has not been as harsh for some groups, particularly blue-collar workers. On the other hand, workers in some white-collar occupations, who generally enjoy very low unemployment rates, have accounted for a relatively large share of the recent increase in joblessness. This has been true particularly for workers in the technical, sales, and administrative support group, who have lost many jobs due to the particularly difficult economic situation recently faced by financial institutions, real estate businesses, and many retail firms (See Table 1.)

It is important to stress that the unemployment counts published by BLS are not limited to the workers who have lost jobs in these or other fields. In fact, while the proportion of unemployment stemming from job losses has risen sharply during the recent recession, as it had in previous ones, only 56 percent of the December unemployment total stemmed from job losses. The remainder of the jobless had either (1) left their last job voluntarily to search for a new job (10 percent); (2) reentered the labor force to search for work after a period of inactivity (24 percent); or (3) started the search for their first job (9 percent).

How many are collecting jobless benefits?

Whereas the total count of the unemployed averaged 8.4 million for all of 1991, the average number of workers claiming jobless benefits under the regular unemployment insurance (UI) programs averaged only 3.4 million, or 40 percent of the 8.4 million total. The principal reasons for the much lower number of UI claimants are that, in order to collect such benefits, a worker must (1) have accumulated sufficient coverage in a recent job and (2) have been involuntarily separated from the last job. As noted above, the total count of the unemployed includes many who have not lost a recent job and who, therefore, would not qualify for benefits.

But even among the unemployed who have actually lost their last job, there are many who, for various reasons, do not collect jobless benefits. Some may never apply for them; some may have not have accumulated sufficient coverage to qualify for them; and some may have previously collected them but exhausted their period of eligibility. These are additional reasons why the total number of unemployment insurance claimants is usually much lower than the total jobless counts.

What about workers cut back to part-time work?

The loss of jobs and the increased difficulty in finding work are not the only negative consequences of a recession. Many workers, although managing to retain their jobs during recessionary periods, have their work schedules cut back to part-time. And others, although originally looking for full-time work, have to settle for part-time jobs during such periods.

Data on these "involuntary part-time workers," also referred to as "workers on part-time for economic reasons," are published regularly by BLS; and they also have shown a substantial rise since the start of the recession. In the fourth quarter of 1991, there were 6.3 million such workers, up from 5.2 million in the third quarter of 1990. About half of these persons, who may be considered as partially unemployed, had sustained a cut in their work schedules, while the other half had simply taken a part-time job after failing to find full-time work. (See Table 2.)

What about those who are too discouraged to look for work?

Another labor market problem that grows worse during recessions is that a number of potential workers, although desirous of a job, do not look for one because they feel that their search would be in vain. These "discouraged workers," some of whom attribute their situation strictly to labor market conditions and some to contributing personal conditions (old age, lack of schooling, etc.), are not included in the official counts of the unemployed because they have not been actively seeking jobs.

Data on discouraged workers are published quarterly by the BLS. As shown in Table 2, these workers totaled 1.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1991, over 260,000 more than in the third quarter of 1990.

Table 1. Number of unemployed and rates of unemployment for selected groups, seasonally adjusted, July 1990 and December 1991

Group	Number of unemployed (In thousands)		Unemployment rates (Percent of labor force)	
	July 1990	Dec. 1991	July 1990	Dec. 1991
Total, all workers	6,775	8,891	5.4	7.1
Men, 20 years and over	3,142	4,290	4.9	6.6
Women, 20 years and over	2,520	3,296	4.7	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,113	1,305	15.3	19.3
White	4,964	6,818	4.6	6.3
Black	1,523	1,718	11.4	12.7
Hispanic origin	768	960	8.0	9.7
White-collar workers	2,230	3,045	3.2	4.3
Managerial and professional specialty	657	944	2.1	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,573	2,101	4.1	5.6
Blue-collar workers	2,376	3,197	7.0	9.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	819	1,168	5.6	8.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,557	2,029	8.1	10.7

Table 2. Involuntary part-time workers and discouraged workers, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1990-91

(In thousands)

Category	Quarters			
	I	II	III	IV
	1990			
Involuntary part-time workers[1]	4,884	4,906	5,162	5,476
Hours reduced due to slack work	2,346	2,431	2,592	2,826
Could only find part-time work	2,181	2,149	2,217	2,323
Discouraged workers	776	861	827	956
Job-market factors	503	533	521	598
Personal reasons	273	328	306	358
	1991			
Involuntary part-time workers[1]	5,865	5,929	6,076	6,344
Hours reduced due to slack work	3,115	3,191	3,206	3,309
Could only find part-time work	2,374	2,451	2,600	2,714
Discouraged workers	982	952	1,064	1,094
Job-market factors	647	698	699	732
Personal reasons	335	254	366	362

[1]Includes some persons not reflected in the two subcategories.

Source: "The Unemployed: Who They Are and How They Are Counted," Summary 92-4, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1992.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	December 1990	December 1991	County	December 1990	December 1991
Anderson	3.9	4.7	Lauderdale	8.0	8.9
Bedford	8.7	8.5	Lawrence	10.4	7.9
Benton	7.9	8.4	Lewis	6.6	8.1
Bledsoe	7.3	7.6	Lincoln	6.6	9.2
Blount	5.4	6.8	Loudon	5.9	7.3
Bradley	4.8	6.2	Macon	7.8	7.6
Campbell	14.9	15.6	Madison	4.7	6.6
Cannon	7.0	7.4	Marion	8.0	10.6
Carroll	6.5	7.6	Marshall	8.4	6.6
Carter	5.2	6.9	Maury	7.2	9.9
Cheatham	4.1	5.9	McMinn	9.1	9.2
Chester	5.3	7.7	McNairy	10.2	8.2
Claiborne	7.1	7.0	Meigs	9.5	12.1
Clay	4.0	7.8	Monroe	9.1	9.1
Cocke	14.7	14.3	Montgomery	7.6	6.9
Coffee	6.1	7.0	Moore	5.0	8.7
Crockett	6.3	6.8	Morgan	6.9	9.6
Cumberland	8.8	9.8	Obion	10.3	10.3
Davidson	3.7	4.6	Overton	10.8	10.9
Decatur	8.5	12.8	Perry	8.7	8.0
DeKalb	6.3	7.1	Pickett	8.6	7.9
Dickson	5.4	6.7	Polk	12.6	13.7
Dyer	7.0	8.6	Putnam	5.0	6.1
Fayette	9.0	8.7	Rhea	10.5	10.5
Fentress	8.8	9.1	Roane	5.8	6.7
Franklin	5.6	5.6	Robertson	6.6	6.7
Gibson	10.5	8.1	Rutherford	4.8	4.9
Giles	7.4	8.0	Scott	9.9	11.4
Grainger	7.7	7.4	Sequatchie	7.1	7.6
Greene	13.3	11.1	Sevier	13.8	13.8
Grundy	11.6	13.5	Shelby	4.6	5.3
Hamblen	7.0	7.5	Smith	6.1	6.4
Hamilton	4.4	5.4	Stewart	8.2	8.6
Hancock	5.4	7.0	Sullivan	3.3	4.8
Hardeman	6.0	6.9	Sumner	5.0	6.0
Hardin	12.7	9.5	Tipton	5.3	6.4
Hawkins	5.1	5.9	Trousdale	5.7	9.1
Haywood	8.6	8.7	Unicoi	9.6	10.0
Henderson	14.2	8.9	Union	6.8	7.2
Henry	7.6	7.8	Van Buren	8.3	9.1
Hickman	7.5	9.5	Warren	8.0	10.3
Houston	11.1	11.6	Washington	4.5	5.8
Humphreys	16.5	17.8	Wayne	7.5	8.4
Jackson	6.1	8.8	Weakley	4.7	5.9
Jefferson	8.7	7.7	White	9.1	9.4
Johnson	7.6	9.3	Williamson	3.3	3.4
Knox	3.7	4.3	Wilson	4.4	5.7
Lake	9.7	11.7			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	December 1990				Revised November 1991				Preliminary December 1991			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	124,630,000	117,287,000	7,343,000	5.9	125,396,000	117,110,000	8,286,000	6.6	125,108,000	116,549,000	8,559,000	6.8
TENNESSEE[2]	2,380,400	2,243,400	137,000	5.8	2,429,800	2,282,100	147,700	6.1	2,399,600	2,244,600	155,000	6.5
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	208,900	197,900	11,000	5.3	214,300	202,800	11,500	5.4	211,900	200,500	11,400	5.4
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	219,900	209,600	10,300	4.7	227,000	214,500	12,500	5.5	225,200	212,100	13,100	5.8
KNOXVILLE	283,200	268,200	15,000	5.3	286,900	271,400	15,500	5.4	283,600	267,100	16,500	5.8
MEMPHIS	476,200	452,700	23,500	4.9	478,800	453,000	25,800	5.4	474,400	448,400	26,300	5.5
NASHVILLE	529,600	507,700	21,900	4.1	540,300	514,800	25,500	4.7	534,500	508,000	26,500	5.0

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate of 6.5 percent for December was up four-tenths of a percentage point from November. Tennessee's unemployment rate was slightly lower than the national rate of 6.8 percent, which was up two-tenths of a percentage point from November. In December 1990, the unemployment rate in Tennessee was 5.8 percent and the national rate was 5.9 percent.

Across the state, eight counties experienced lower unemployment rates, 83 counties recorded higher rates, and four counties remained the same. Williamson County at 3.4 percent, up from 3.0 percent, had the lowest county unemployment rate. Humphreys County at 17.8 percent, up from 12.7 percent, had the highest county unemployment rate due to permanent closings in manufacturing and a loss of government jobs.

Trade showed the largest employment increase over the month by creating 2,100 jobs. Job growth also occurred in industrial machinery and equipment, up by 600 jobs, and tobacco was up by 500 due to seasonal factors.

Major employment decreases were affected by traditional seasonal losses. There was a loss of 2,900 jobs in services. Manufacturing was down by 2,200 jobs, and over half of the decline occurred in the paper industry. Government declined by 2,200, and construction was down by 1,700.

Over the year, the services industry grew by 8,300 jobs with an estimated 7,100 jobs being created in health services. This means that health-related services were responsible for 86 percent of the jobs created in that industry. The only manufacturing industry to show any substantial increase was transportation equipment, up by 1,700 jobs due to automobile-related growth.

The majority of the industries showed little or no growth. Major employment decreases outweighed any employment gains made over the year. Construction lost more than 7,100 jobs; federal government was down by 3,300; hotels and lodging lost 3,000 jobs; trade was off by 2,200; and apparel declined by 2,100.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (In thousands)

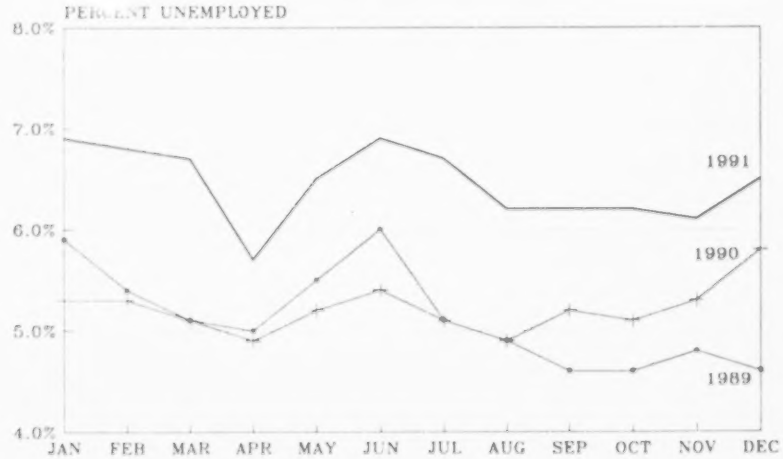
Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	2,201.3	2,199.3	2,192.6	-8.7	-6.7
Goods Producing	613.9	607.9	603.9	-10.0	-4.0
Manufacturing	517.1	516.8	514.6	-2.5	-2.2
Durable Goods	256.7	259.1	258.3	1.6	-0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	20.0	20.3	20.1	0.1	-0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	26.8	27.0	26.8	0.0	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	14.4	14.0	14.0	-0.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	15.5	15.3	15.2	-0.3	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	42.8	43.3	43.1	0.3	-0.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	37.4	37.1	37.7	0.3	0.6
Electronic & Other Electric Equip.	36.4	36.9	36.5	0.1	-0.4
Transportation Equipment	40.6	42.5	42.3	1.7	-0.2
Instruments & Related Products	11.0	10.9	10.9	-0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.8	11.8	11.7	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	260.4	257.7	256.3	-4.1	-1.4
Food & Kindred Products	38.8	39.0	39.0	0.2	0.0
Meat Products	8.3	8.4	8.4	0.1	0.0
Tobacco	1.9	1.3	1.8	-0.1	0.5
Textile Mill Products	20.3	19.5	19.4	-0.9	-0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.5	8.4	-0.5	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	63.9	62.1	61.8	-2.1	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	20.8	21.7	20.5	-0.3	-1.2
Printing & Publishing	37.9	37.6	37.8	-0.1	0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	39.2	38.8	38.8	-0.4	0.0
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	28.4	28.3	28.0	-0.4	-0.3
Leather & Leather Products	8.2	8.4	8.2	0.0	-0.2
Mining	6.1	5.8	5.7	-0.4	-0.1
Construction	90.7	85.3	83.6	-7.1	-1.7
Service Producing	1,587.4	1,591.4	1,588.7	1.3	-2.7
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	117.8	115.7	115.7	-2.1	0.0
Transportation	90.1	88.9	88.9	-1.2	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	27.7	26.8	26.8	-0.9	0.0
Trade	528.1	523.8	525.9	-2.2	2.1
Wholesale Trade	128.4	126.9	126.7	-1.7	-0.2
Durable Goods	71.7	70.4	70.5	-1.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	56.7	56.5	56.2	-0.5	-0.3
Retail Trade	399.7	396.9	399.2	-0.5	2.3
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.9	14.7	14.7	-0.2	0.0
Retail General Merchandise	60.5	60.1	61.5	1.0	1.4
Food Stores	67.2	66.8	67.2	0.0	0.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	41.9	41.0	40.7	-1.2	-0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	23.1	23.6	24.4	1.3	0.8
Furniture & Home Furnishings	14.1	14.2	14.2	0.1	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	131.5	131.9	130.9	-0.6	-1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	46.5	44.6	45.6	-0.9	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	101.6	100.6	100.7	-0.9	0.1
Finance	46.8	46.6	46.7	-0.1	0.1
Insurance	34.9	34.6	34.6	-0.3	0.0
Real Estate & Investment Offices	19.9	19.4	19.4	-0.5	0.0
Services	485.7	496.9	494.0	8.3	-2.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	31.1	29.2	28.1	-3.0	-1.1
Personal Services	22.8	23.6	23.5	0.7	-0.1
Business Services	92.4	94.3	93.9	1.5	-0.4
Health Services	155.2	162.2	162.3	7.1	0.1
Hospitals	72.6	75.0	75.2	2.6	0.2
Government	354.2	354.4	352.4	-1.8	-2.0
Federal	61.0	59.4	57.7	-3.3	-1.7
State**	91.9	92.2	91.8	-0.1	-0.4
State Education	47.2	48.2	47.9	0.7	-0.3
Local**	201.3	202.8	202.9	1.6	0.1
Local Education	102.1	102.9	103.0	0.9	0.1

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	384.34	399.40	409.05	39.5	40.1	40.5	9.73	9.96	10.10
Durable Goods	392.18	406.30	415.84	38.6	39.6	40.1	10.16	10.26	10.37
Lumber & Wood Products	265.47	278.56	276.71	39.8	39.4	39.7	6.67	7.07	6.97
Furniture & Fixtures	313.17	332.63	346.94	36.8	37.0	38.0	8.51	8.99	9.13
Stone, Clay, & Glass	526.25	483.57	496.96	43.1	40.5	40.7	12.21	11.94	12.21
Primary Metal Industries	514.46	492.44	506.69	42.1	40.9	41.6	12.22	12.04	12.18
Fabricated Metal Products	426.78	451.26	457.21	40.3	41.9	42.1	10.59	10.77	10.86
Ind. Machinery, Electronic, & Other Electric Equipment	368.06	392.24	399.38	38.3	39.5	39.7	9.61	9.93	10.06
Instruments & Related Products	374.66	422.69	444.13	40.2	41.4	42.5	9.32	10.21	10.45
Nondurable Goods	375.72	393.16	400.66	40.4	40.7	40.8	9.30	9.66	9.82
Food & Kindred Products	363.60	388.52	396.07	40.9	41.2	41.3	8.89	9.43	9.59
Textile Mill Products	333.15	334.65	340.47	41.8	42.2	42.4	7.97	7.93	8.03
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	234.87	246.55	252.38	37.4	37.3	37.5	6.28	6.61	6.73
Paper & Allied Products	571.82	541.04	587.48	45.6	45.2	45.4	12.54	11.97	12.94
Chemical & Allied Products	518.74	549.38	540.54	41.8	41.4	41.2	12.41	13.27	13.12
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	468.94	480.25	493.81	42.4	42.5	43.7	11.06	11.30	11.30
Leather & Leather Products	266.26	295.24	289.26	40.1	41.7	41.5	6.64	7.08	6.97

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



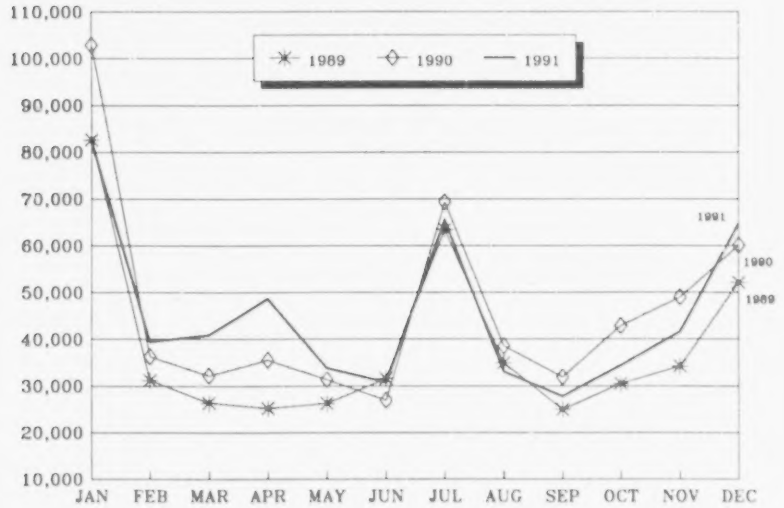
**Beginning in January 1991, two additional employment series were introduced: (1) State Educational Services, (2) Local Educational Services. In accordance with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics procedures, all data have been revised for 1989 and 1990 based on the 1990 Benchmark and are available upon request.

The revisions also reflect additional data on student workers in state education which were previously unavailable and not included in total state government. The incorporation of student worker employment in the state government series reflects a more complete employment count and not actual growth in the state government series.

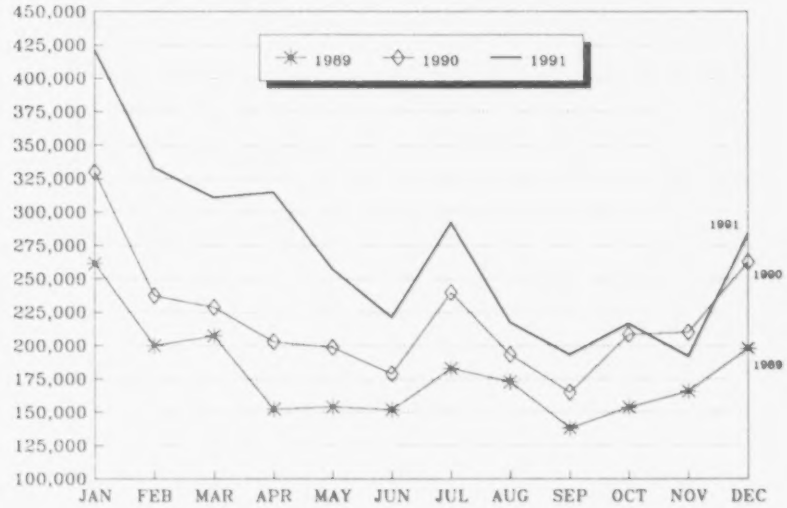
Numbers may not add due to rounding. All data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
Initial Claims	60,122	41,580	64,771
Continued Weeks Claimed	262,754	191,886	284,041
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,653	3,891	4,237
Appeals Decisions	1,217	1,554	1,653
Lower Authority	1,030	1,332	1,440
Higher Authority	187	222	213

BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$25,413,600	$20,076,893	$28,306,299
Benefit Weeks Paid	255,194	166,262	242,051
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$116	$123	$121
First Payments	23,090	12,528	21,547
Final Payments	4,514	4,731	6,394
Average Weeks Duration	9	13	13
Trust Fund Balance	$657,475,876	$606,838,575	$593,801,867

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
Benefits Paid	$866,605	$768,113	$1,436,814
Benefit Weeks Claimed	4,552	3,897	6,855
Initial Claims	641	741	1,219
Continued Weeks Claimed	4,697	4,071	7,264
Appeals Decisions	14	15	13

FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$270,600	$414,038	$768,541
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,697	2,255	4,111
Initial Claims	220	341	554
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,895	2,514	4,542
Appeals Decisions	11	12	7

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 900 jobs between November and December. The largest decrease of 600 jobs occurred in federal government due to a layoff. Services experienced a seasonal decrease of 200 jobs. Over the year, manufacturing decreased by 1,300 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	Dec. 1990	Revised Nov. 1991	Preliminary Dec. 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	202.5	203.2	202.3	-0.2	-0.9
Goods Producing	53.3	52.2	52.1	-1.2	-0.1
Manufacturing	45.4	44.3	44.1	-1.3	-0.2
Durable Goods	17.5	16.7	16.7	-0.8	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.4	3.4	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	3.0	2.7	2.6	-0.4	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.1	4.9	5.0	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	27.9	27.6	27.4	-0.5	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.9	11.8	0.0	-0.1
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.4	2.3	-0.3	-0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	1.8	1.5	1.5	-0.3	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.1	0.1
Service Producing	149.2	151.0	150.2	1.0	-0.8
Trans., Communication, & Public Utilities	9.3	9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.0
Trade	48.8	48.9	48.9	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	11.7	11.6	11.5	-0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.5	4.4	-0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	37.1	37.3	37.4	0.3	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.2	13.3	13.3	0.1	0.0
Services	43.0	43.8	43.6	0.6	-0.2
Government	34.9	35.8	35.2	0.3	-0.6
Federal	7.9	8.2	7.6	-0.3	-0.6
State & Local	27.0	27.6	27.6	0.6	0.0
State	7.3	7.4	7.4	0.1	0.0
Local	19.7	20.2	20.2	0.5	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

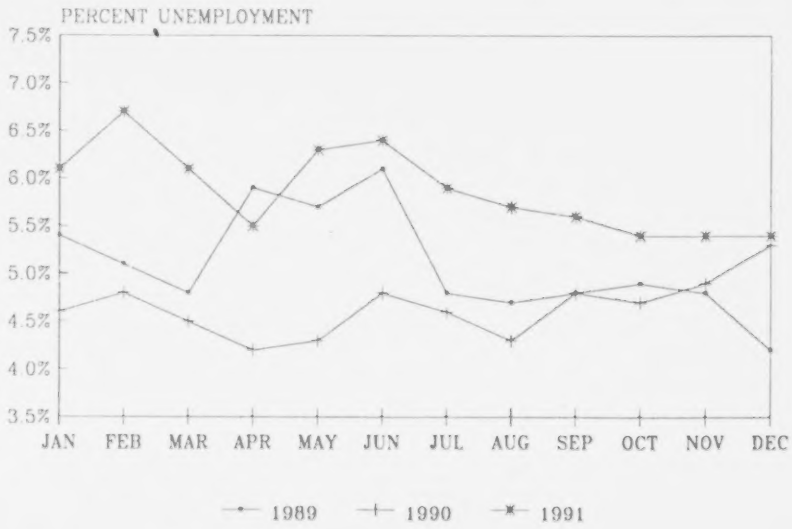
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

*The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	377.64	416.07	418.78	42.1	41.4	41.3	8.97	10.05	10.14
Durable Goods	358.70	396.03	409.08	39.9	41.6	41.7	8.99	9.52	9.81
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	326.06	333.63	336.10	42.4	40.1	40.3	7.69	8.32	8.34
Primary Metal Industries	376.70	401.47	408.44	38.4	40.8	40.6	9.81	9.84	10.06
Fabricated Metal Products	329.08	442.66	470.82	37.1	41.8	42.0	8.87	10.59	11.21
Machinery, Except Electrical	487.63	449.55	467.57	42.7	40.5	40.1	11.42	11.10	11.66
Nondurable Goods	391.55	428.89	424.76	43.7	41.2	41.0	8.96	10.41	10.36
Textile Mill Products	348.20	431.36	428.89	41.7	41.2	41.2	8.35	10.47	10.41
Knitting Mills	247.97	299.04	286.09	44.1	44.7	42.7	6.53	6.69	6.70
Paper and Allied Products	527.10	544.17	542.88	49.4	48.5	46.8	10.67	11.22	11.60
Chemicals and Allied Products	535.96	601.68	560.22	44.7	43.6	42.7	11.99	13.80	13.12

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 400 jobs between November and December. Manufacturing employment decreased by 400 jobs with the largest decrease of 200 jobs reported in other durable goods due to a layoff. A seasonal increase of 200 jobs occurred in retail trade. Services increased by 300 jobs over the month, and increased by 2,400 over the year.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	173.3	176.0	175.6	2.3	-0.4
Goods Producing	58.8	59.8	59.3	0.5	-0.5
Manufacturing	52.1	52.8	52.4	0.3	-0.4
Durable Goods	21.1	21.3	21.1	0.0	-0.2
Lumber & Wood Products, including Furniture	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industry and Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	6.7	7.2	7.2	0.5	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.6	5.2	5.0	-0.6	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	31.0	31.5	31.3	0.3	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	3.7	3.5	3.5	-0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	17.1	17.0	0.4	-0.1
Mining & Construction	6.7	7.0	6.9	0.2	-0.1
Service Producing	114.5	116.2	116.3	1.8	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Public Util.	6.4	6.6	6.5	0.1	-0.1
Trade	41.0	40.3	40.5	-0.5	0.2
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.6	7.6	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.6	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	33.2	32.7	32.9	-0.3	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.2	5.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	35.8	37.9	38.2	2.4	0.3
Government	26.1	26.2	26.0	-0.1	-0.2
Federal	3.2	3.5	3.4	0.2	-0.1
State & Local	22.9	22.7	22.6	-0.3	-0.1
State	6.1	6.2	6.1	0.0	-0.1
Local	16.8	16.5	16.5	-0.3	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

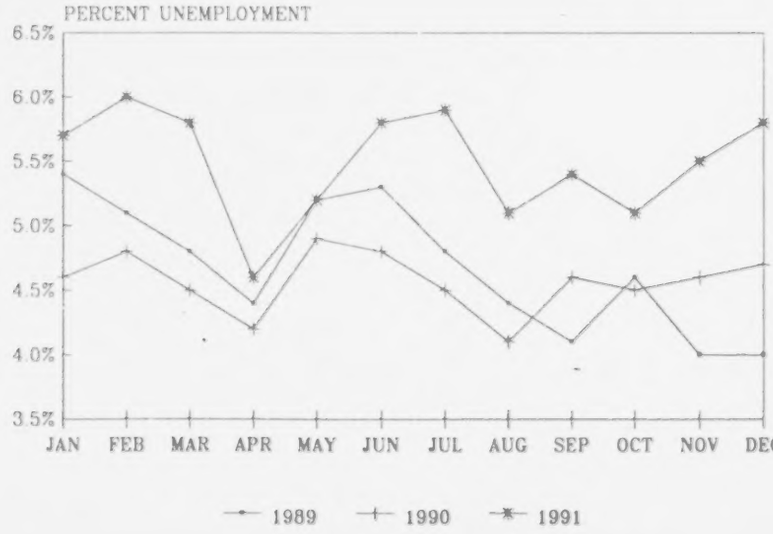
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	425.80	434.22	438.58	41.1	39.8	40.2	10.36	10.91	10.91
Durable Goods	406.02	396.93	411.07	41.6	39.3	40.7	9.76	10.10	10.10
Primary & Fabricated Metal Prod.	466.28	448.17	467.19	43.7	42.4	43.5	10.67	10.57	10.74
Mach. & Elec. and Electronic Equip.	357.11	338.10	344.05	39.2	34.5	35.0	9.11	9.80	9.83
Nondurable Goods	441.46	464.26	460.45	40.8	40.3	39.9	10.82	11.52	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	355.85	376.18	440.99	40.3	40.8	42.2	8.83	9.22	10.45
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	234.35	227.35	215.28	41.7	38.6	36.0	5.62	5.89	5.98

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,000 jobs between November and December. Seasonal decreases were experienced in retail trade (-300), services (-500), and federal government (-200). Transportation, communication, and public utilities decreased by 200 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	262.9	266.7	265.7	2.8	-1.0
Goods Producing	63.6	62.6	62.9	-0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	49.3	49.3	49.5	0.2	0.2
Durable Goods	29.7	29.8	30.0	0.3	0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.7	2.5	2.6	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	21.5	21.3	21.4	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	19.6	19.5	19.5	-0.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	3.5	3.4	3.3	-0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	8.2	8.1	8.1	-0.1	0.0
Paper, and Printing & Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Mining	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1
Construction	12.9	12.0	12.0	-0.9	0.0
Service Producing	199.3	204.1	202.8	3.5	-1.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	11.5	11.4	11.2	-0.3	-0.2
Trade	69.5	70.3	70.0	0.5	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.0	15.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	9.0	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	54.2	55.3	55.0	0.8	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.5	10.3	10.3	-0.2	0.0
Services	56.5	60.3	59.8	3.3	-0.5
Government	51.3	51.8	51.5	0.2	-0.3
Federal	7.1	6.9	6.7	-0.4	-0.2
State & Local	44.2	44.9	44.8	0.6	-0.1
State	21.9	22.2	22.2	0.3	0.0
Local	22.3	22.7	22.6	0.3	0.1

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	376.11	408.04	416.48	37.8	41.3	41.4	9.95	9.88	10.06
Durable Goods	409.50	440.11	442.61	37.5	42.4	42.6	10.92	10.38	10.39
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	343.74	384.98	383.98	42.7	41.8	41.2	8.05	9.21	9.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	362.12	415.80	437.25	37.8	44.0	44.8	9.58	9.45	9.76
Nondurable Goods	330.43	363.37	379.14	38.2	39.8	39.7	8.65	9.13	9.55
Food and Kindred Products	329.48	345.55	369.29	38.9	36.8	36.6	8.47	9.39	10.09
Textile Mill Products	346.69	398.03	389.96	34.6	43.5	42.9	10.02	9.15	9.09
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	286.16	304.71	323.42	39.8	40.9	41.2	7.19	7.45	7.85

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs between November and December. Paper and allied products decreased by 800 jobs due to a seasonal layoff. Other seasonal decreases were reported in services (-300), state government (-300), and mining and construction (-200). Retail trade increased by 1,000 jobs due to seasonal factors and the opening of a new grocery store. Other employment increases occurred in transportation, communication, and public utilities (+300) and finance, insurance, and real estate (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	480.5	483.7	483.9	3.4	0.2
Goods Producing	80.9	81.6	80.8	-0.1	-0.8
Manufacturing	60.9	61.9	61.3	0.4	-0.6
Durable Goods	27.2	27.6	27.6	0.4	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.0	1.9	1.9	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.7	5.8	5.7	0.0	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	5.4	5.6	5.7	0.3	0.1
Electronic & Electric Equipment	3.9	3.7	3.8	-0.1	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.0	8.4	8.3	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	33.7	34.3	33.7	0.0	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.3	7.4	-0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Fabricated Products	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.1	7.7	6.9	-0.2	-0.8
Printing & Publishing	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.1	0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.9	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Mining & Construction	20.0	19.7	19.5	-0.5	-0.2
Service Producing	399.6	402.1	403.1	3.5	1.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	48.2	48.3	48.6	0.4	0.3
Trade	128.2	128.2	129.3	1.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	39.1	39.9	40.0	0.9	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	24.1	24.4	24.4	0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	15.0	15.5	15.6	0.6	0.1
Retail Trade	89.1	88.3	89.3	0.2	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.2	25.4	0.2	0.2
Services	121.3	122.1	121.8	0.5	-0.3
Government	76.7	78.3	78.0	1.3	-0.3
Federal	19.4	19.6	19.6	0.2	0.0
State & Local	57.3	58.7	58.4	1.1	-0.3
State	13.8	13.9	13.6	-0.2	-0.3
Local	43.5	44.8	44.8	1.3	0.0

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

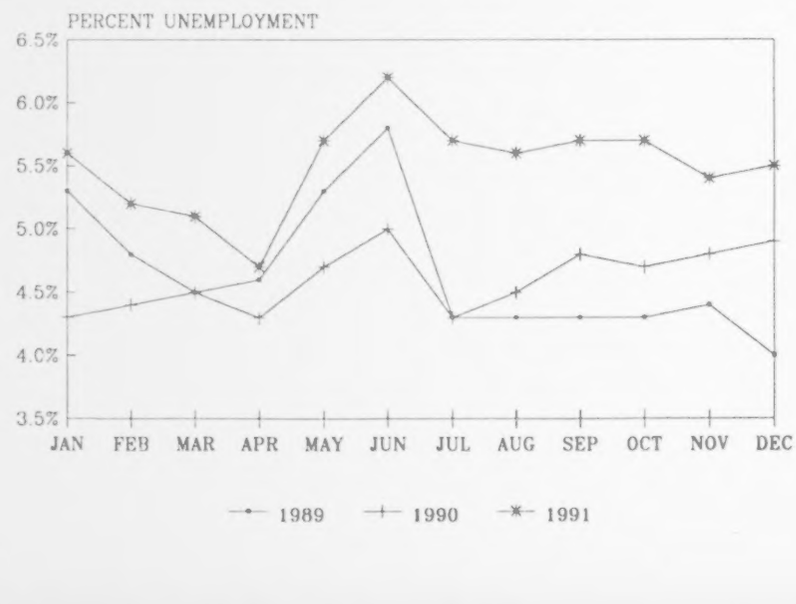
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee, Crittendon County in Arkansas, and De Soto County in Mississippi.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	410.82	429.72	448.80	41.0	41.2	42.5	10.02	10.43	10.56
Durable Goods	347.42	380.03	394.82	37.6	38.7	39.8	9.24	9.82	9.92
Lumber and Wood Products	257.75	277.98	267.04	40.4	41.0	40.4	6.38	6.78	6.61
Furniture and Fixtures	302.95	294.95	303.45	38.3	32.2	33.2	7.91	9.16	9.14
Nondurable Goods	467.90	473.49	496.15	44.1	43.4	44.9	10.61	10.91	11.05
Food and Kindred Products	400.20	387.20	439.72	47.7	44.0	47.9	8.39	8.80	9.18
Paper and Allied Products	569.79	514.54	570.21	46.4	45.9	48.2	12.28	11.21	11.83
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	573.77	626.76	618.57	43.9	44.2	43.5	13.07	14.18	14.22

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 300 jobs between November and December. Other nondurable goods decreased by 200 jobs due to a layoff. Construction and mining decreased by 300 jobs and services decreased by 400 jobs. Local government experienced an increase of 200 jobs. Over the year, services increased by 2,100 jobs and retail trade increased by 1,800 jobs.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	December 1990	Revised November 1991	Preliminary December 1991	Net Change Dec. 1990 to Dec. 1991	Net Change Nov. 1991 to Dec. 1991
TOTAL	506.3	510.9	510.6	4.3	-0.3
Goods Producing	112.6	112.6	112.3	-0.3	-0.3
Manufacturing	88.6	88.5	88.5	-0.1	0.0
Durable Goods	48.8	48.5	48.8	0.0	0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.8	3.6	3.7	-0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.6	8.7	0.3	0.1
Machinery and Electronic & Electric Equipment	14.9	14.9	15.0	0.1	0.1
Transportation Equipment	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.0	8.0	-0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.8	40.0	39.7	-0.1	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Other Fabricated Prod.	2.7	3.1	3.0	0.3	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	14.5	14.3	14.4	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum, Coal, & Rubber Products	6.4	6.4	6.3	-0.1	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.6	5.4	-0.3	-0.2
Mining & Construction	24.0	24.1	23.8	-0.2	-0.3
Service Producing	393.7	398.3	398.3	4.6	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	27.0	26.9	27.0	0.0	0.1
Trade	125.9	127.6	127.7	1.8	0.1
Wholesale Trade	35.1	35.0	35.1	0.0	0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	19.8	19.9	-0.2	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	15.0	15.2	15.2	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	90.8	92.6	92.6	1.8	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30.5	30.5	30.5	0.0	0.0
Services	140.4	142.9	142.5	2.1	-0.4
Government	69.9	70.4	70.6	0.7	0.2
Federal	9.8	9.9	9.9	0.1	0.0
State & Local	60.1	60.5	60.7	0.6	0.2
State	24.3	24.0	24.0	-0.3	0.0
Local	35.8	36.5	36.7	0.9	0.2

Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

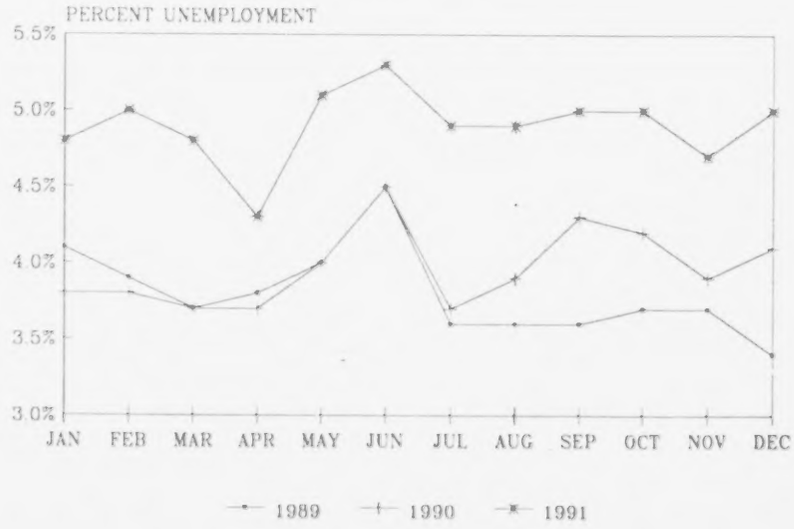
Numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 1990 benchmark.

* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **NASHVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991
All Manufacturing	465.56	460.48	471.96	41.2	41.9	41.4	11.30	10.99	11.40
Durable Goods	484.41	483.14	496.93	40.1	41.4	41.9	12.08	11.67	11.86
Nondurable Goods	436.29	428.71	436.97	42.9	42.7	40.8	10.17	10.04	10.71
Food and Kindred Products	422.94	441.78	447.29	42.0	43.1	43.3	10.07	10.25	10.33
Printing and Publishing	362.61	416.22	407.29	41.3	42.0	37.4	8.78	9.91	10.89

NASVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Research and Statistics
Department of Employment Security
Nashville, TN 37245-1000

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
works
FOR TENNESSEANS

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from	
		Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991		Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991
All items (1982-84=100)...	137.9	3.1	0.1	135.9	2.8	0.1
All items (1967=100).....	413.0	-	-	404.7	-	-
Food and beverages.....	137.3	2.5	0.3	136.9	2.5	0.3
Food.....	136.7	1.9	0.4	136.3	1.8	0.3
Food at home.....	135.5	1.3	0.4	135.0	1.1	0.3
Food away from home....	139.6	2.9	0.2	139.4	2.8	0.1
Alcoholic beverages.....	143.9	9.9	- 0.1	143.5	10.0	- 0.1
Housing.....	135.0	3.4	0.2	132.7	3.4	0.2
Shelter.....	148.2	3.9	0.2	144.6	3.8	0.2
Renters' costs 1/.....	155.8	4.2	0.3	137.7	3.8	0.2
Rent, residential.....	145.2	2.9	0.1	144.8	3.0	0.1
Apparel and upkeep.....	129.6	3.4	- 2.5	128.4	3.1	- 2.3
Transportation.....	125.3	- 1.5	0.2	124.5	- 1.7	0
Medical care.....	182.6	7.9	0.4	182.0	7.8	0.4
Entertainment.....	139.9	3.9	- 0.4	138.4	3.8	- 0.2
Other goods & services...	177.6	8.0	0.4	177.7	8.1	0.5
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.725	- 2.9	- 0.1	$.736	- 2.6	0

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from		ALL ITEMS	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1991 from	
		Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991		Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991
SOUTH (1982-84=100).....	134.3	2.6	- 0.1	133.3	2.5	0.1
Less than 50,000 pop.....	132.3	1.6	0.2	132.7	1.4	0.2
50,000 - 450,000 pop.....	133.4	2.9	- 0.1	133.6	2.7	- 0.1
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	135.8	2.7	0	133.0	2.5	0
1,200,000 or more pop.....	134.8	2.7	- 0.1	133.4	2.5	0
SOUTH (Dec. 1977=100).....	217.9	-	-	216.8	-	-
Less than 50,000 pop.....	214.9	-	-	214.9	-	-
50,000 - 450,000 pop.....	215.9	-	-	216.3	-	-
450,000 - 1,200,000 pop...	221.8	-	-	215.5	-	-
1,200,000 or more pop.....	217.7	-	-	216.1	-	-

1/ Base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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